finited by that instrument; and if Congress cannot get the power from it, it never can acquire it.

What then, is meant by the assertion that the right to acquire them? Can Congress govern them in a manus of compatible with the spirit of the constitution—incompatible with the spirit of our institutions—incompatible with the native rights of all men? Vague and indefinite ideas only blind the mind and veil the folly of its conclusions; but error, touched by the spear of truth, will start up and betray its proper form. Our government is but the organ of the popular will—the organ of the popular will—the organ of the popular will in the organ of the popular will in the organ of the popular will—the organ of the popular will in the organ of the popular will—the organ of the oppular will—the organ of the organ of

the earth stand toward each other like individuals in a state of nature—the right of each perfect and independent. Without organization, the sovereignty of the people must necessarily be silent; but it nevertheless exists, and all authority not emanating from it has but the right which rafferance gives. The inherent and natural rights of men are the same, whether in a Territory, a monarchy, or an organized republican State—the same in New Mexico as in New York; and the wrong of interference is the same in either place, because the compact is the only authority in both. In a Territory, to use the phrase of Judge Marshall, the people may not have "the means of self-government," and the aid of Congress may be right; but it is right only to the extent that the "means" are wanting, and the people themselves consent.

ple themselves consent.
fact has been quoted, that the territorial judg The fact has been quoted, that the territorial judges have enacted laws; and it has been exultingly asked, how Congress could delegate this power without possessing it itself. In return, I ask, if Congress can delegate a legislative power at all? But, to let this pass, there is the other question to be answered. Did not those laws for their obligations rest at last upon the people's implied assent? If they were binding as against the people, Congress could have kept them in force at their own will; and yet the people had a right to make themselves a free and independent State. The absurdity is complete. Does Congress possess the right independent of, and apart from, the people of the Territories, not only to make their local laws, but to delegate that power derived? What power on earth conferred it? What principle gives it sanction? The law of force is not the law of right. These contradictions wex the simplicity of our government. Its theory recognises the sovereignty of the people and the independence of the States, the supremacy of the constitution of the Union, the national power of the federal government, and the inherent power of each community to regulate their own affairs.

It is absurd, said a distinguished man, to suppose that the people of the Territories have a right to control the

It is abourd, said a distinguished man, to suppose that the people of the Territories have a right to control the character of their laws; because, said he, "the first half-dozen squatters would become the sovereigns, with full dominien and sovereignty over them, and the conquered people of New Mexico and California would become the sovereigns, vested with the full right of excluding even

people of New Mexico and California would become the sovereigns, vested with the full right of excluding even their conquerors."

When New Mexico and California were ceded to this Union, the political allegiance of their people changed, and that allegiance is now due to our organic law—the constitution of the republic. The people of the States are sovereign; but they must respect that constitution, as well as the people of California. No State can exclude the citizens of another State, nor can the people of a Territory do so. But because a State cannot exclude them, does it foliow that its people are not sovereign? If not, why draw a different conclusion in relation to the people of the Territories? So incomplete, in my judgment, has been the grasp which eminent men have taken of this subject. But neither bold pretension nor muddy metaphysics can lead us to the gruth. Reason must guide us to it, and impartiality alone can be successful in the search. There is no sovereignty in governments. The sovereignty is in the constituency; and it is this distinction which makes the difference between the English law and ours, and modifies in our country the law of pations, in regard to colonies or conquered countries, which the publicists have laid down. Flowing as it does from their native and inherent rights, one people cannot of right be sovereign over another, nor, from the nature of things, can any government be established with greater powers than the makers themselves possess.

The rights of every people being the same, if one asserts dominion over another, it assails the foundation of its own. That one State can be dependant on another, and yet sovereign, is ack nowledged; and it is obvious that the rights of each member of a confederacy may be abridged by the common welfare. "The interest of the whole society is binding upon every part of it." No rule short of this, says Paley, "will provide for the stability of civil government, or for the peace and safety of social life." "No particular colony, province, town, Meir conquerors."

When New Mexico and California were ceded to this

udiciary has never expressed an opinion in right of Congress to exercise power over

has brought upon us the reproach of the civilized world; but its doom has been pronounced, and neither passion nor interest, nor both combined, can avert its fate. But my feelings cannot blind me to the law. The extension of slavery will be prevented by other means than congressional prohibition. The law of Mexico prohibited slavery in the Territories we acquired from her, and that law is in force there yet. The origin of the law is to us a matter of no moment. The acknowledgment, by the proper authorities of Mexico, of such a statute being in force, concludes the case—no judicial court in Christendom would go behind this fact to inquire into the legality of its enactment. But the "Proviso" is a shibboleth. It is made the test of men's favor toward slavery, and I suppose that it will be duly honored, while its votaries wait until its bannered chief, like the veiled prophet of Khorassan, shall explain it all. What matters it to them that the soil, the chimate, the productions, the laws and customs of the country, all prohibit slavery in New Mexico and California? What matters it that the object can be accomplised—the end gained—by the natural coming of events? The means—the particular means—alone will answer. We wonder at the foily of the factions of the Blue and Green in the Hippodrome—we marvel at the senseless madness of the Guelph and the Ghibbeline; but the pen of soher history will write, with equal clearness, of the folly of this thing. We repeat—while we wonder at other people's errors—the people of New Mexico, as the people of California, have the right, and will settle this matter as I desire; and were this all, I should be content to leave it there; but the safety of the republic is above all other law. The present Executive has been pledged for the Proviso, as against it in the South, but as in favor of it in the North; and my constituents believe that this was an atrocious fraud; they think that its exposure is demanded by the highest interests of the republic; and they say to me, that though Congre

"Wrest once the law to our authority To do a great right do a little wren

"Wrest once the law to sur authority," To do a great right do a little wrong," and bring these pledges to the test; not to give the sanction of Congress to the Proviso—not to sanction it by my vote, but as the means to accomplish the object which they avow. They think that he should be impelled to the responsibility of action. The policy might protect the republic hereafter; and if so, the necessities of the State would only vindicate its strength. Let the State receive no detriment, were the solemn words which annulled the laws of Rome. They found their origin in the exigencies of the republic, and dashed down the power of the tribunes. To utter them, shows the evil of the times; but the responsibility should be to those who caused it. Should we cling to forms when they make the substance perish? or maintain a lesser to the destruction of a greater right? Without the healthy action of the body, limbs and all must die. The republic must be pure. We lop the bough to save the trunk. If, contrary to my belief, the provision shall receive the presidential sanction, our southern brethren will remember that the result is one which they have fairly earned. To them is the honor of the last political campaign. We have tried to please them, but they exact too much. Self-immolation is too dear a price to pay for the friendship even of the South. One by one the best men of the North have fallen under the load which the democrats of the South, at our last election, shows what we in the West may expect as our return. The yoke is too unequal for us to work together. With fairer terms are made.

Slavery is an exciting topic. The South feels warmly

rms are made. Slavery is an exciting topic. The South feels warmly Slavery is an exciting topic. The South feels warmly on it; strong terms have been used; menaces have been made, in this debate, and the integrity of the Union has been threatened. These shocks wound, though they may not sever it. The mighty oak, when smitten by the storm, may show no hurt, but its strained roots will yield until in some still hour the forest is frightened by its crash. The result is in the future. The wild chariot of civil war may be driven over the dead body of the republic. The temple may be destroyed. But it the mad purpose of those who worship at its altars, and whose heads are protected from the tempest by its walls, does lay in ruin freedom's-last and noblest safeguard, then may the lover of his race despair of the liberty of man. History then will write, that neither virtue nor intelligence can protect it—that, though the noblest inspirations are implanted in the human breast, yet the providence of God has so mixed good and evil that man will become a slave to gratify his passions.

Sapest some of the control of the co

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HISTORY of the Hartford Convention, by Theodo FRANCK TAYLOR.

nce, by Nathaniel Hav TAYLOR & MAURY,

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1850.

gned them. umerous officers of the army and navy and inguished strangers occupied the sofas in the

bies.

The Supreme Court of the United States entered the Chamber, and took seats at the left of the Vice Pres

chamber, and took seats at the left of the vice readent.

The President of the United States and the cabinet soon followed—the President being conducted to a seat at the right of the Vice President.

The diplomatic corps, which was very fully represented, occupied seats near the centre of the chamber.

At twenty minutes past twelve, the corpse was brought into the chamber, in charge of the committee of arrangements, and placed immediately in front of the Secretary's desk. Several relatives and triends of the deceased, Senator Burnen, and the South Carolina delegation of the House of Representatives, accompanied the corpse at mourners.

House of Representatives, accompanied the corpse a mouraers.

The Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain to the Senate, reat the passage of Scripture, found in the 1st Epistle of Pau to the Corinthians, 15th chapter, beginning at the 20th verse, to the end of the chapter.

Mr. B. then delivered a brief discourse from the word found in the 52d Psalm, 7th verse:

"But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes."

The address being ended, the Senate and audience left the chamber, and formed in procession in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses of Congre Physicians who attended the decease committee of arrangements. Mr. Mason, Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, Mr. Dickinson, PALL-BEARERS. Mr. Manguin, Mr. Cass, Mr. King, Mr. Berrien. Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster,

The family and friends of the deceased The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States. The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vier President of the United States and their Secretary. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speake and Clerk.

The President of the United States.

The Heads of Departments.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Suprem Court of the United States, and its officers.

The Diplomatic Corps.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Judges of the United States. Officers of the Executive Departments
Officers of the Army and Navy. The Mayor of Washing Citizens and Strangers.

The line baving been formed, the procession moved the Congressional Burying Ground, where the remains the deceased were deposited, with the usual solemnitie en returned to their chamber, and ad

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was called to order by the Speaker at twelv

o'clock, m.

After prayer by the Chaplain of the House,
The Journal was read and approved.
The Speaker stated that, in accordance with the orders taken yesterday, the House would proceed in a body to the Senate, to unite with them in attending the fufferal of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, deceased.
The Speaker accordingly left the chair;
And the House, preceded by its Speaker and other officers, proceeded to the Senate.
The funeral services having been performed,
The House returned to its chamber,
And on motion adjourned.

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PRING and Summer Fashio on Thursday, April 4, a rich and

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1860.

hia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by Mosers. James L. Vairples, WH. H. Wald, O. H. P. Sten, John Collins, James Berries, A. Kirk Wellisoton, E. A. Evans, James Clarions W. Allen, and P. Locke.

our general travelling agent for the western States, assiste . R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylon, J. W. Armstro

Funeral of Mr. Calhoun

No ceremonial was wanting yesterday to pay every resct to the memory of this distinguished man. At an early our the circular gallery of the Senate was filled with adies. The senators' desks having been removed, the area of the Senate chamber was filled with chairs for the recep on of the senators and the members of the House of Repsentatives—the members of the cabinet and the foreign sters being on the left side, and the judges and offiers of the Supreme Court being on the right from the chair. Officers of the army and navy and of the execu-tive departments were seated on the back sofas; the civians on a line with and in the space behind the chair When the Vice President took the chair, the President o he United States had a seat to his right; and to his lef was scated the Speaker of the House of Representatives The scene was throughout most solemn and imposing. A few minutes after 12 o'clock, the different personages o whom we have alluded began to occupy the sents which had been assigned them. The remains of the ilstrious dead, enclosed in the metallic case, were orne from Mr. Hill's boarding-house, on Capitol Hill nto the chamber, and deposited in the centre aisle, ac-

companied by the pall-bearers—Mr. Mangum, Mr. Clay Mr. Webster, Mr. Cass, Mr. King, and Mr. Berrien. The following senators acted as the committee of ar-angements: Mr. Mason, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, Mr. Atchison, Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Greene.

Some of the friends of his family, attended by his son

Dr. John Calhoun, were introduced, and took seats.

The Rev. Mr. Butler, the Chaplain of the Senate, the ddressed a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace, and delivered an eloquent and touching address suitable to the occasion, commenting on the great virtues, brillian talents, and services of the deceased, "lord of the lion neart and eagle eye," but delivering the never-to-be-for rotten moral that no qualifications, however eminent an save man from the power of death, and inculcating he necessity of being prepared for the inevitable door

When the ceremonies were completed, the crowd reired from the chamber in the order in which they were called by an officer of the Senate, and the long procesion of carriages wended their way to the Congress Burying Ground. Here, after due ceremonies, the morta emains of John C. Calhoun were deposited in a vault previous to their transportation to his beloved South Carolina. A great man, indeed, has fallen in Israel!

The Galphin Claim.

Since our last article on this subject, we have heard nuch relative to it Just now, it seems to be a matter of reat interest in Washington. But, for fear of doing inustice, we will not repeat what we have heard, because we have not been able to ascertain the truth of all the tems of information which have reached us. The case s evidently a bad one for Mr. Crawford; and, having regard for justice as well as for the credit of the governent, we do not desire even to run the risk of making i worse than it is. For twenty years the whig press has eized upon the slightest pretexts to charge the democratic party with corrupt practices; and even without pretext it has charged prominent democrats with every species of peculation and fraud. On no occasion, that we rememnned. It has carried this system of defamation and denciation so far that it has corrupted its own members. by inducing them to believe that the federal government a fair subject of robbery; and the result is shown in he sixteen-million deficit for the present and next fiscal We have no disposition to retaliate for these things

Even remembering the eagerness with which the special emocratic officers with false charges of defalcation and corruption, we cannot allow any feeling of reentment to lead us in the present instance. We annot find it in our hearts to cherish animosity agains he feeble cabal which rules the country. If tha abal was strong and powerful, the case might, peradvenure, be different. But it is weak and without strength The people, from Maine to the Rio Grande, have repudited its blundering inefficiency, and its blind vindictive ess. In neither House of Congress can it command a najority; and nothing but some strange revolution which none but a prophet can foretell, will prevent its strength from growing "small by degrees and beautifully ss." It may drag on a miserable existence, withou espect or honor, save from those whom it has bought with the funds of the government; but it is prostrate in he dust; and to all intents and purposes its end-its tter end-was consummated when the vote by which Howell Cobb was elected Speaker was announced. Uner these circumstances, we assail the administration only deter others from its evil courses, and to hold it up as warning to those who may come after. We feel that we can do full justice to the members of the cabal on any harge which may be brought against them; and to prove hat we are not disposed to do injustice to Mr. Crawford in the present instance, we publish below a letter om Colonel Montague, and the report drawn up by him while in the First Auditor's office for the then acting First Auditor. We thus present all the authentic informs on in our possession, touching this matter, which is faorable to Mr. Crawford. We have done justice as far we can; but, in order that full justice may be done, ve call upon the organs of the administration for the ther information relative to the Galphin claim, to which hey have access, and to which we have not access. We wish to see the report of the late Comptroller adverse to he allowance of interest on the Galphin claim. We wish to know what action was taken by the present Comproller, and what by the late Secretary of the Treasury We desire authentic information on those points; and if t is withheld, we must conclude that the street rumor are not worse than the truth, and we will feel no further esitation in laying them before the public.

Our readers will see that we have not only done justice Mr. Crawford by publishing the report of the acting First Auditor, but that we have done more than mere stice required by publishing Col. Montague's letter. tague, although he was dismissed from office by he present cabal, is a gentleman whose statements can be implicitly relied on. But yet his opinions are but the opin-ions of an individual. In the present instance, we are compelled to differ with him, although we cannot bu re the liberality and magnanimity which he ma

nel Montague's letter and report adu ur memory serves us right, the organ of the n a recent occasion stated it even strenger. But Colo ontague draws a distinction between ordinary clair nd claims for an ascertained liquidated sum. would be some force in this distinction had the government, in its disbursements for claims recognised by Concress, acknowledged the distinction. But it has not done to. We have yet to hear that the rule forbidding the syment of interest has heretofore been set aside in favor such claims. We know that in law there is a differce between liquidated and unliquidated amounts; but hat distinction makes no difference in questions of interst. If property is bought and the price is not even fixed tween the parties, a jury will fix the price and allow nterest on that price as readily as it will allow interest or a fixed and ascertained amount. But admitting the ase to be different-admitting that the government ought to pay interest on liquidated claims-yet, as the government has not hitherto done so, the people will wish to know why it is that this rule was never pplied until a claim for interest was presented, in which whig Secretary was deeply interested. We fear that Mr. Crawford will find much difficulty in relieving himself from grave suspicions. Even admitting that the claim for interest was just and legal, yet we cannot for a moment agree with Colonel Montague, in the opinion that there was no impropriety in Mr. Crawford's maintaining his interest in a claim against the treasury, he eing a member of the cabinet. True, it did not combefore his department. Yet surely a member of the abinet has some influence with his colleagues. And aides, if there is no impropriety for Mr. Crawford to Mr. Meredith to prefer one against the War Departme or for Mr. Johnson to prefer claims against both the lepartments. So with the other members of the cabinet Inder such circumstances, every one will perceive only that suspicion of the gravest character would fall upon the cabinet, but that the cabinet would become claim agency of the most corrupt character. Under ach a regime, sixteen millions would not cover the defici or even one year. General Cass, vilified and abused as ne was by Mr. Crawford's friends of the whig party, took he correct course. When he was appointed Secretary War, he had claims against the government, not as a aim agent, but for services actually rendered in his proper person. Mr. Wirt, then Attorney General, said that hey were just, and ought to be paid; but General Case would not allow their payment, until his connexion with he cabinet of General Jackson was dissolved.

Let us have the information; for it would be un o await the forcible process of an investigating com

Massas. Editors: On returning to this city after a few lays' absence, my attention has been called by a friend to in article in the Union of the 22d instant, containing an extract from a letter of the correspondent of the Now York Ierald, together with an editorial comment thereon, calcusted to mislead the public, and do injustice both to the Secretary of the Interior and another member of the cabi-

However much you may oppose the political princ and policy of the present administration, in which have my cordial sympathy, yet I feel persuaded that would not knowingly aid in doing wrong or injustice to I is members; and being personally acquainted with acts in the case alluded to by the Herald's corresponder.

il connexion with the department of the just rould preclude a party from the assertion of his just rofore another and wholly independent department. From the above simple narrative of facts, you will twe that Mr. Ewing had no connexion whatever with thement of this claim; and, further, that it was adjusted to the connexion what it was adjusted to the connexion where we have the connexion whe came into power; that those principles ly affirmed by the late Secretary of to nevertheless not overruled by him, and thus referred as an open pending questi the present Secretary. Whether tuose nment could not withhold without vi ciples of right which should ever reg-tates as well as individuals.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. T. MONTAGUE,
Late a clerk in the First Auditor's Office TREASURY DEPARTMENT. First Auditor's Office, Sept. 6, Siz: Upon an examination of the papers in the case. George Galphin deceased, referred to this office for a reponder the act of August 14th, 1845, I find that this concipinated in certain debts due to the said Galphin, as other traders, from the Creek and Cherokee Ladians, it payment of which was provided for by the treaty of 17 between the said Indian tribes and the British crown. The on the 2d of May, 1775, an account of those debts was expected. payment of which was provided for by the treasy of 17 between the said Indian tribes and the British crown. The on the 2d of May, 1775, an account of those debts was a amned and adjusted by a commission, composed of t governor and council of the colony of Georgia, and the so of nine thousand seven hundred said ninety one pounds teen shillings and five pence (£2,791 15d. 5s.—\$43,518 5 was found due to said George Galphin, in his own rig and as assignee of various other individuals, to be pasid of the proceeds of the sale of the lands ceded by the saindians to the British crown by the said treaty, p vided the same should be sufficient for that purpose, but, insufficient, then, in a ratable proportion to each of telaimants, as appears from a certificate rendered in favor, and recorded in the journal of the proceedings said governor and council os that day. That after the sa adjustment, and before the payment of any portion of said claims, the war of the revolution interfered and if mately resulted in a triasfer of all the rights and interest acquired by the British crown, under the aforesaid tree of 1773, to the government of the United Stares. The during the revolutionary struggle, the said George Galpt warmly supported the cause of independence, and by the act excluded himself from a participation with other Individuals, who took part with the crown in that contest, the payments made by it, on account of the said treater, who took part with the crown in that contest, the payments made by it, on account of the said treater, who took part with the crown in that contest, the payments made by it, on account of the said treater, who took part with the crown in that contest, the payments made by it, on account of the said treater, who took part with the crown in that contest, the payments made by it, on account of the said treater, who took part with the crown in that contest, the payments made by it, on account of the said treater. traders, who took part with the crown in that contest, in the payments made by it, on account of the said treaty, after the close of the war, amounting to the sum of £49,565 17s. 6d., as appears from the general appropriation and of Parliament for 1790. (Pickering Statues, vol. xxxvii. page 36.) That various committees of both branches of the tigislature of Georgia have, at different times, reported in favor of this claim, setting forth its justice, and recommending its payment by that State. That these recommendations falled to receive the concurrence of both houses at any one seasion, upon the ground that this was a claim properly squinst the government of the United States, which, after the establishment of our independence, had succeeded to all the rights, and consequently incurred all the obligations of the British crown in regard to this matter, and that therefore the payment should be made by the United States, as a whole, and not by the single State of Georgia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedie

Hon. McC. Young, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Mendacity of the Government Organ.

The mendacity of the cabinet organ-the Republ ruly surprising. From a journal which is the adopted gan of the administration, we have a right to expect ast a show of truth; but even that is not pretend n the peculiar organ of the Taylor cabinet, and Ge l'aylor's confidential paper. On Friday we copied an extract from a letter from the Washington corresp of the New York Sun, and stated that that paper was an original advocate of the election of Gen. Taylor, and a supporter of his administration. The Republic thus re-plies to our statement:

It [the Union] copies an extract of a letter in the New York Sun, and declares that paper to have been an origi-nal advocate of the election of Gen. Taylor, and now a sup-porter of his administration. Neither branch of this state-ment is true. The Sun claims to be neutral, and disclaims ment is true. The Sun claims to be neutral, and disclaims all party sympathies and associations, but its editors are democrats, and its Washington correspondent is a bitter en-emy of the administration, constantly assailing it in the Sun and other journals in the strongest terms of hostility

Now, every intelligent man in the United States km at the New York Sun was one of the first papers that divocated the election of General Taylor, and continued of advocate it until he was elected. It has also continued of friendship for Gen. Taylor until the present time, or anything we have been able to see in its columns. We care not what its proprietors may have peen, nor what they now profess to be: their paper is a Taylor paper, so far as it has any party inclination, and that, we suppose, means a whig paper. And of this fact the writer of the Republic must be well cognizant, if he is fit to conduct any paper. We are, therefore, sur-prised at the reckless disregard of truth—plain facts of hisry-displayed by the personal organ of the Preside United States, and the confidential organ of his cabinet, in the denial that the New York Sun was original advocate of General Taylor's election, and ow friendly to him. We are aware it professes to utral; but in the election its neutrality was about as at as that of the New York Courier and Enquirer

nd as that of the Republic is now.

We know nothing about the correspondent of the Sun at, so far as the facts which he states with regard to Galphin claim are concerned, we do not know that his itical affinities make any difference. Does the Repube deny that the sum of \$198,000, or some large sun has been allowed as interest by the present Secretary of the Treasury on that claim? Does the Republic deny that Secretary of War was the real agent for that claim r was beneficially interested in it? And does it deny hat that claim for interest was disallowed under M

Polk's administration? If the Republic can deny none of these things, why loes it find fault with the correspondent of the Sun for stating these facts, or the Union for copying them? Is his administration always to be defended by petty quibbles, shuffling evasions, paltry subterfuges, and false issues, which would disgrace pettifoggers, instead of rely-ing upon facts, upon the honesty of its motives, and

he rectitude of its conduct? If it is untrue that the present adminis owed that enormous claim of interest, four times as large as the principal claim preferred by Galphin's representalet the facts be stated, and let justice be done both to administration and Mr. Crawford. We want only the truth in this matter; and we will not be driven from our purpose to ferret it out by the scurrilous denuncia cabinet organ. We are not to be diverted from our purpose by the false issue raised by the Republic reecting the political affinities of the New York Sun or its correspondent. It is of no consequence what may be their political affinities, if they have stated the truth. The public want to know (and the pubdoes know) whether or not the sum of \$198,000 was allowed and paid by the present administration as interest, on an old doubtful claim for about \$48,000 which had been pending since 1773, and probably ought ever to have been assumed and paid by this government And the public want also to know whether or not the Hon. George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, was the gent for this claim, and was to receive for his services a valuable consideration. Let the cabinet organ meet these nestions manfully and honorably, and not attempt to vade them by raising a dispute about the source through thich the information came to the public. Such conduc

ooks too much like a plea of GUILTY.

We copy the following paragraph from the Hartford (Ct.) Times:

A POSTMANTER AT POLITICAL WORK !- What a sin it was for a postmaster to take part in political matters during Mr.

Polk's administration? That matter was to be corrected by

"old Zack." He wouldn't let a postmaster meddle in politics for a minute. Now for the result.

The postmaster at Tariffville is very busily engaged. He

The postmaster at Tariffelle is very busily engaged. He sent in a number of foreigners to be naturalized this week, (fourteen we are informed, but will not vouch for the number,) and wrote a letter to Esquire Woodroff to put them through, as they were "all true." His letter was left in a bar-room in this city, and publicly read. Would it not be well for old Zack to look after this office-holding political

If there is a particle of honesty in the pretext of the ninistration that interfering in elections is a good cause of removal, the Postmaster General will cause an inquiry o be made into the conduct of the postmaster abo tioned; and if he has been guilty of interfering in lections, as charged, he will remove him instantly. Let

A Fair for the purpose of aiding to complete the Church of the Ascension, of which Rev. Mr. Gillis is pastor, is now being held at the "Odeon," on Pennsylvaia avenue. The ladies have spared no pains to give ataction to this benevolent undertaking. Refreshments of all kinds, and a large supply of useful and ornamenta articles, are for sale, and we trust that every encourage nent will be extended to those who so well merit it by